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Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Pitcairn

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
I.	Background information	1–3	2
II.	Constitutional structure and legal system	4–16	2
III.	Economy	17–33	4
IV.	Social and educational conditions	34–39	7
V.	Future status of the Territory	40–48	9
	A. Position of the administering Power	43–47	9
	B. Consideration by the General Assembly	48	10

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I. Background information

1. Pitcairn is a Non-Self-Governing Territory administered by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.[1] The Territory is located midway between Australia and South America at 25°S and 130°W. It comprises four islands in the western Pacific Ocean: Pitcairn (named after Robert Pitcairn, a midshipman who sighted it in 1767), the only one inhabited, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno. Although there is evidence of previous settlements by Polynesian peoples, Pitcairn was uninhabited when castaways from HMS *Bounty* (9 mutineers and 19 Polynesians) arrived there in 1790. Today Pitcairn is inhabited by their descendants. The population of Pitcairn has been declining steadily since 1937, when it was approximately 200. According to the administering Power, at 1 January 2002 the total population of the Territory was 45. It is usual for the young people to leave the Territory at the age of 15 (usually in their third year of secondary schooling) to attend secondary school in New Zealand. The continuous outward flow of young people has been a concern to the Islanders for many years. The population currently consists mainly of middle-aged and elderly people. All the population live in Adamstown, the only settlement in Pitcairn.

2. The terrain in Pitcairn is of rugged volcanic formation with a rocky coastline with cliffs lining nearly the entire perimeter of the island, nowhere giving easy access from the sea. Although canoes can be launched in many places, Bounty Bay and the Tedside landing are the only two places on the island that offer a reasonably safe landing. Ships visiting the island remain some distance away from the shoreline. Pitcairn enjoys a subtropical climate. Mean monthly temperatures vary from around 19°C in August to 24°C in February.

3. The official language is English and the Pitcairn Islanders also have their own local dialect, a mixture of eighteenth century English and Tahitian.

II. Constitutional structure and legal system

4. The Pitcairn Order 1970 and the Pitcairn Royal Instructions 1970 are in effect the Constitution of Pitcairn. These instruments established the office of Governor and regulate his powers and duties. The Governor is appointed by the Queen, acting on the advice of the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, to whom he is accountable. In practice, the United Kingdom High Commissioner to New Zealand is appointed concurrently as Governor of Pitcairn, and the responsibility for the administration of the island is accordingly vested in him and is discharged by him and officers subordinate to him. The current Governor of Pitcairn is Richard Fell.

5. Under the 1970 Order, the Governor has legislative authority for Pitcairn and is empowered to formulate laws on any subject. Laws enacted by the Governor are styled ordinances. Formally, all ordinances are subject to disallowance by the Queen, on the advice of the Secretary of State. The Government of the United Kingdom retains the power to legislate directly for Pitcairn by an Act of Parliament or an order in council. It is under his legislative power that the Governor establishes courts for Pitcairn and regulates their jurisdiction and procedures. The 1970 Order also vests in the Governor the power to appoint persons to offices in the public service and to remove or discipline them. According to the information provided by

the administering Power, in response to requests from the island for closer integration with the Governor's Office, a Governor's Representative will be permanently stationed on the island from early 2003. The Governor's Representative will provide a direct line of communication to and from the Governor's Office and will allow direct explanation of draft ordinances, requests for information and other correspondence.

6. Pitcairn Islanders manage their internal affairs through the Island Council. The Council was established by the Local Government Ordinance, which confers on it the duty to provide for the enforcement of the laws of Pitcairn and empowers it to make regulations for the good administration of Pitcairn, the maintenance of peace, order and public safety and the social and economic advancement of the Islanders.

7. The Council is required to meet at least once a month. It consists of 10 members: the Island Mayor, elected every three years; the Chairman of the Internal Committee, who is elected annually; 4 other elected members, who are also elected annually; the Island Secretary, who is a public officer and serves on the Council ex officio; 1 nominated member, who is appointed annually by the Governor; and 2 advisory (non-voting) members, 1 of whom is appointed annually by the other members of the Council.

8. In December 1999, Pitcairn elected its first ever Mayor, thus ending the century-old practice of naming a magistrate to head the local government.

9. The Island Council's decisions are implemented by the Internal Committee, whose formal functions are to carry out the orders of the Council and to perform such duties as the Council may direct. In practice, the principal function of the Committee is to organize and implement the public works programme, for which all adult and able-bodied Pitcairn Islanders are responsible. The Committee comprises the Chairman and such other persons (not being members of the Council or public officers) as the Council, with the Governor's approval, may appoint.

10. The Island Secretary and other non-elected officials (e.g., the postmaster, the radio officer and the police officer) are appointed by the Governor, invariably after consultation with the Council.

11. The qualifications required for voting are three years' residence in the Territory and being 18 years of age. Candidates for the posts of Mayor and Councillors must be at least 21 years of age and have resided on the island for five years. The electoral roll is prepared by the Island Secretary in November of each year. Elections are held annually some time during the first two weeks in December.

12. Regarding the legal system of Pitcairn The Magistrate's Court is constituted by a magistrate sitting with or without assessors. An Island Magistrate is appointed from among the residents of Pitcairn. Other magistrates, legally qualified in a Commonwealth country, are appointed to preside over the Court in matters involving questions of law. The jurisdiction of the Court is limited to offences triable only summarily, committal proceedings and certain inquiries together with civil litigation up to the prescribed level of value. There is a right of appeal from the Court to the Supreme Court of Pitcairn, which is a superior Court of record and has jurisdiction in criminal and civil causes outside the competence of the Magistrate's Court. The Supreme Court is constituted by a judge, the Chief Justice or one of several puisne judges, with or without assessors. Further rights of appeal lie to the Pitcairn Court of Appeal, which comprises three judges, and to the Privy Council.

13. Pitcairn's Constitution, as embodied in the Pitcairn Order 1970 and the Pitcairn Royal Instructions 1970, does not contain any provisions expressly guaranteeing human rights.

14. According to the administering Power, the Magistrate's Court and the Supreme Court both have inherent jurisdictions governing human rights in particular areas arising out of the laws in force in the Islands. The Governor has the ultimate responsibility for overseeing the implementation of human rights in Pitcairn. Any complaint of unlawful or oppressive action by any government official or authority can be raised with him, either directly or through one of his subordinate officers, and will be investigated thoroughly. If the complaint proves to be well founded, he has the power to take appropriate remedial measures.

15. The laws in force in Pitcairn, including those relating specifically to human rights, are published by the Government of the United Kingdom and are accessible to all on the island through the Island Secretary's office.

16. The Human Rights Act of the United Kingdom is taken to be a statute of general application which is also in force in Pitcairn. The enactment of local ordinance on the lines of a model provision recommended by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office is presently under consideration.

III. Economy

17. The principal sources of income of Pitcairn's public economy are the sale of postage stamps and the recently created .pn Internet domain name along with revenue from interest and dividends. According to the administering Power, in 2001-2002 public expenditure was NZ$ 1,096,393 and income was NZ$ 691,504, leaving a deficit of NZ$ 404,889. The shortfall was met from the Pitcairn Investment Fund, which is managed for the Pitcairn Administration by the Crown Agents. The Investment Fund was set up in the early 1990s with funds generated from the high number of stamp sales. Sales have since declined and although the Investment Fund currently stands at about NZ$ 1 million, it will need careful management if it is to maintain that level.

18. In order to extend the life of the Fund, the Pitcairn Islanders have chosen a modified subsidy plan, which has doubled their electrical charges and imposed ocean freight charges on items that were once free of charge or heavily subsidized. The administering Power has indicated that in considering options for strengthening the Fund, it was decided to project a 10-year financial framework plan.

19. A new economic plan, put in operation at the beginning of 2000, provides help to Pitcairn's pensioners and families with children. The Territory's new economic plan was developed by Pitcairn Commissioner Leon Salt in concert with an economist and an official from the United Kingdom Department for International Development. If the plan accomplishes what is expected, the Pitcairn Investment Fund will remain solvent for 10 years. Although there is no taxation in the Territory, each person between 15 and 65 years of age is required to perform public work each month in lieu of taxation.

20. The private economy of Pitcairn depends on gardening and trading, manufacturing and the sale of carvings, basket work and other handicrafts, the export of dried fruit, honey and honey products. Bartering is an important part of the

economy, mainly with passing ships. The fertile soil of the valleys produces a wide variety of fruits and vegetables, including breadfruit, citrus, sugar cane, watermelons, bananas, yams and beans. Fish is the main source of protein in the Islanders' diet. Pitcairn exports fruits, vegetables and handicrafts and imports fuel oil, machinery, building materials, cereals, milk, flour and other foodstuffs. The Territory also exports honey, which is reported to have been found by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to be an exceptionally pure product. The isolation of Pitcairn is said to work to the advantage of beekeepers; the bees already bought in 1978 and 1992 are certified pure and disease-free. Strict laws on the island prohibit bringing in any outside honey or used beekeeping supply. The honey business is a labour-intensive operation, as honey is placed manually into 250-gram bottles for export. It is estimated that about 3,000 bottles a year can be produced. In the past four years Pitcairn has begun to develop a dehydrated fruit industry; it exports dried bananas, mango and pineapple and is said to be preparing to export jams, dried fish and coffee. Pitcairn's food export business is expected to add substantially to the Territory's economy. Pitcairn's products are sold in New Zealand and the United States of America and a Pitcairn Island Producers' Cooperative has been established to handle marketing.

21. The island of Henderson, which is difficult to access, is the largest of the group and the most productive of the three satellite islands. Miro wood, which the Islanders use to produce their carvings, is collected from the island. The Pitcairners usually make a journey in longboats once a year, staying a few days to collect enough wood to last another year and to undertake layering of young miro branches in an effort to ensure a sustainable crop for years to come. The journey may take about 14 hours each way, depending on weather conditions. The Islanders also make the voyage to Oeno, known as their "holiday island", once a year for a week of fishing, gathering coconuts and shells. Traditionally, the fish caught in these expeditions is shared equally among the families in the Territory.

22. A number of Pitcairn items are available directly from Pitcairn Islanders on the island through the Internet. Two web sites sell Pitcairn products,[2] including, wood carvings, woven baskets, jewellery, honey, dried fruit, painted leaves and other items. When paying for orders by cheque, customers are advised to leave the cheque undated because of the long time it takes to process a cheque. Customers must allow up to six months or more for delivery.

23. Internet users worldwide can acquire a .pn suffix that is now permanently awarded to Pitcairn. The fees for the acquisition of a .pn domain are US$ 200 for the first registration that covers two years and US$ 100 for the annual renewal. Information for Internet users wishing to acquire the .pn domain is available through the official web site of the Government of Pitcairn.[3]

24. According to sources at the Pitcairn Study Centre, Pitcairn is now connected to the Internet. The funds to pay for such installation came from the sale of Pitcairn's .pn domain and a grant from the United Kingdom Government. The Internet is expected to allow Pitcairn Islanders to engage in e-commerce, including sale of carved and woven artefacts and honey.

25. The increase in the electrical rate may have a negative impact on a budding industry in locally produced dehydrated fruits and honey. Some Pitcairn Islanders have ordered propane heaters, but the cost of shipping supplies is also high. The fruit-drying industry is exploring the possibility of using solar fruit dryers.

26. Land was traditionally held under a system of family ownership, based on the original division of the island by the mutineers and subsequently modified following the return of some Pitcairn Islanders from Norfolk Island in 1859. Land legislation enacted in 1967 provided for the formal administration of the estates of deceased landowners. While it also sought to rationalize the customary land tenure system, it was largely ineffective in this respect and by the late 1970s, owing mainly to emigration, most of Pitcairn was owned by Pitcairn Islanders who no longer lived on the island. Legislation adopted in the early 1980s is reported to aim at ensuring that every Pitcairn Islander is entitled to an allocation of house, garden, orchard and forestry land "sufficient to meet their needs", for as long as they live on Pitcairn. An annual land tax payable on all land held by a non-resident in the Territory, or on land held by a resident "in excess of his or her reasonable needs", is aimed at ensuring that sufficient land is available for reallocation through the Land Court, upon application. Only Pitcairn Islanders by birth or naturalization, their children or grandchildren (having reached the age of 18 years), are eligible to apply for an allocation. They must be resident at the time of application and must fully intend to remain so.

27. A cooperative store, established in 1967, is open three times a week for a short period. Basic food commodities are obtainable when supplies are available. Flour, eggs, meat and butter are provided if ordered several months in advance as they must be imported from New Zealand.

28. Diesel-driven generators provide 240-volt electric power for approximately four hours each evening and for two hours each morning. A simple telephone system operates in the Territory. Overseas communications are maintained through surface mail and, since 1992, via satellite (telephone, fax, telex). Pitcairn recently released a trial set of telephone fax cards for the new satellite communications. However, to a great extent, ham radio communications have been the mainstay of Pitcairn's contact with the outside world. Radio telephone service is available on a pre-scheduled basis, six evenings a week, from outside locations with American Telephone and Telegraph (AT&T) service. The Pitcairn Radio Station is operational between the hours of 1800 and 0530 GMT. While live television has not yet reached the island, videotapes are very popular.

29. Visitors to Pitcairn must first obtain from the Office of the Commissioner for Pitcairn Island in New Zealand a licence to land and reside there. Licences are valid for six months and may be renewed for further similar periods by the Governor. The Island Mayor, subject to the direction of the Governor, is empowered to permit ashore crew members and passengers of any visiting vessel.

30. Access to Pitcairn is possible only by sea and usually by container vessels plying between New Zealand and the United Kingdom or the eastern seaboard of the United States or the Caribbean, via the Panama Canal. In 2002, the Government of Pitcairn provided a list of 11 cruise ships scheduled to call at Pitcairn during 2003. According to press reports,[4] at the beginning of 2003 the Blue Star shipping line announced that its vessels would no longer call at Pitcairn. It was estimated that of the 35 ships calling at Pitcairn a year, 20 were Blue Star containerships. The Territory published stamps to mark the end of service. At the beginning of 2003, a group of Pitcairners rescued a New Zealand scientist who suffered an accident in the middle of the ocean. The team travelled in a longboat for 12 hours across 170 km of high seas to complete the rescue.

31. There are no hotels or guest houses on Pitcairn, but accommodation for visitors may be arranged with one of the Territory's families on prior application to the Island Mayor. According to press reports,[5] during 2002 negotiations for a tourist development in Pitcairn Islands continued (see also A/AC.109/2002/2, para. 36). The project would involve a lodge on Pitcairn, with a floating hotel to be anchored in the lagoon of uninhabited Oeno Island. Eventually the company would develop a five-star hotel on Oeno.

32. Until 1964, there were no vehicles on the island. Transportation was on foot. All roads are unpaved. All-terrain vehicles, three or four wheeled, provide a frequently used mode of transport. According to reports, there are plans for the all-weather surfacing of the island's main road. Plans call for the laying of concrete from the island landing at Bounty Bay, up what the Pitcairners call their "Hill of Difficulty", with grades ranging between 30 and 35 per cent, to Adamstown. The present road is prone to washouts by the frequent storms that sweep over the island and must be repaired constantly.

33. According to the information provided by the administering Power, the British Government has recently completed a programme of construction on the island. New buildings include a six-bedroom house, warehouse and police station. The Government lodge and the hostel have been renovated.

IV. Social and educational conditions

34. The population of the Territory is self-employed, but allowances and wages are paid to members of the community who participate in local government activities and who perform communal services. Public work, which by law is required of all men and women between 16 and 65 years of age, is partly a relic of the society created by the mutineers and partly a necessity born of the basically tax-free economy. Reportedly, the most essential of the public duties that are still recognized as being traditional are concerned with Bounty Bay and the maintenance of the public boats. Installations in the Bay are provided mainly from general revenue and grants from the United Kingdom. Information available indicates that in 1998 there were eight working men. This situation has been viewed with concern by the Islanders since it takes four men to handle the longboats that go out to meet passenger ships. According to an information sheet provided by the Office of the Commissioner for Pitcairn Island in New Zealand, the only jobs in the Territory are government posts normally reserved for permanent residents of Pitcairn. There are no banking facilities, but undated personal cheques and traveller's cheques may be cashed at the Island Secretary's office.

35. Education is free and compulsory for all children between 5 and 15 years of age. The school is operated and financed by the Government. Instruction is in the English language and is based on the New Zealand standard curriculum. A trained teacher is recruited in New Zealand, normally for a two-year term. According to *press reports*,[6] *a school teacher couple arrived in Pitcairn at the beginning of 2003.* Since the shipping company that traditionally served Pitcairn interrupted service, the couple had to reach the territory aboard a French Navy boat. In 1999, school enrolment was reported to be 10 students. Post-primary education is conducted at the school by correspondence courses arranged through the New Zealand Department of Education. Overseas secondary education is encouraged by the grant

of bursaries and a number of students have received secondary education in New Zealand at the expense of the Government of Pitcairn. The Education Officer is appointed by the Governor from suitable qualified applicants who are New Zealand-registered teachers. The Education Officer, who is also the government adviser and editor of the *Pitcairn Miscellany*, the only newspaper in the Territory, is contracted for two-year terms. Most Pitcairn Islanders are members of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, which was established in the Territory over a century ago and is the only church on the island. The Church is run by the church board and the resident pastor, who usually serves a two-year term.

36. The Pitcairn Island Health Centre, completed in 1997, was funded by the British Government Overseas Development Administration. It has an examination room, a dental clinic, an X-ray room and a two-bed ward for overnight patients. The general health of the community is entrusted to a resident nurse, an assistant nurse and a local dental officer, who also doubles as an X-ray technician. Traditionally, the resident nurse is the wife of the pastor. Registered medical practitioners are employed from time to time for periods of between two and six months. The population also benefits from the services of visiting doctors travelling on ships that stop at the island. There is no doctor permanently stationed on Pitcairn.

37. The Pitcairn Island museum displays a number of artefacts and items, some of which have been donated and loaned by people from all over the world. Artefacts such as stone tools, which were made by Polynesians prior to the arrival of the mutineers, are on display. Other artefacts include Bounty relics salvaged from the wreck.

38. As reported (A/AC.109/2002/2, para. 41), in recent years a criminal investigation of alleged sexual misconduct in the island has been under way. During the period under review, different aspects of the case, including the venue and procedures of a possible trial, continued to be discussed. To guarantee the right of defence of the people under investigation, in March 2002 the Governor appointed a Public Defender for the islanders involved. In view of logistical difficulties, the Government of the United Kingdom asked the Government of New Zealand to consider allowing trials of Pitcairn men to take place under Pitcairn law in New Zealand. In December 2002, the Parliament of New Zealand passed legislation enabling this to take place.

39. The Pitcairn Public Prosecutor and Public Defender visited the island in November 2001 and August 2002 respectively. The Public Prosecutor, the Public Defender, police officers and judiciary returned to the island in April 2003 in order to lay charges. During his visit, the Public Prosecutor of Pitcairn confirmed that he had charged 9 men (7 resident on Pitcairn, 2 elsewhere) with a total of 64 sexually related offences. He has also confirmed that he intends to lay further charges against a number of alleged offenders resident in New Zealand. According to press reports, the alleged offences happened between 5 and 40 years ago. Following the charge procedure, defendants were remanded to appear at a further hearing on 24 May. The names of those charged and of the complaints are the subject of a suppression order. Trials will not begin immediately. There is likely to be a period of some months to allow for further legal preparation and for the expected legal challenges to be dealt with.

V. Future status of the Territory

40. In its report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session (A/55/23 (Part I), para. 87),[7] the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples stated that during 2000, the Special Committee and the administering Powers had agreed, on an informal basis, on a non-paper outlining a general work programme that would serve as a reference in the preparation of individual work programmes for specific Territories. The Special Committee and the administering Powers also agreed to prepare work programmes for American Samoa and Pitcairn. It was further agreed that the administering Powers would ensure the participation of representatives of those Non-Self-Governing Territories at every stage of the discussions.

41. The Pacific regional seminar on decolonization, held at Nadi, Fiji from 14 to 16 May 2002,[8] took note of the initiation of discussions between the Special Committee and the administering Powers of American Samoa and Pitcairn with a view to developing work programmes for the Territories with the participation and agreement of the representatives of the peoples of those Territories.

42. The Mayor of Pitcairn participated as an expert to the Pacific regional seminar. With regard to Pitcairn, the experts noted that the lack of information from the administering Power and from the United Nations regarding the options available for the inhabitants of that unique Territory was a serious impediment to the exercise of their right to self-determination and development. It was also noted that, despite the current serious economic and other infrastructure problems, the Territory had potential for the development and rehabilitation of a viable community on Pitcairn.

A. Position of the administering Power

43. On 1 October 2002, the representative of the United Kingdom made a statement before the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (see A/C.4/57/SR.3) in which she said that her Government, as an administering Power, was pleased to report that further progress had been made towards modernization and development of the relationship between the United Kingdom and its Overseas Territories. The fourth annual meeting of the Overseas Territories Consultative Council had been held in London in September 2002, providing a forum for structured political dialogue between democratically elected chief ministers of the Overseas Territories and ministers of her Government with regard to the relationship, based on partnership, between the United Kingdom and its Territories. It also enabled those present to consult on matters such as the process of constitutional review, human rights and environmental issues arising from the United Kingdom's international commitments.

44. The partnership between the United Kingdom and its Overseas Territories continued to evolve: on 26 February 2002, the British Overseas Territories Act had become law, with effect from 21 May 2002, granting citizens of the Territories British citizenship, with right of abode in the United Kingdom and freedom of movement in Europe; it formally changed the nomenclature from "dependent" to "Overseas" Territories in order to more accurately reflect the nature of the relationship. Furthermore, constitutional review was under way in almost all the

Territories, for the first time with the participation of locally appointed review commissions, with a view to providing each Territory with a modern constitution suitable for its long-term development which reflected its specific circumstances. Some reviews were almost complete, others were well under way, and Ascension Island, for example, would have elected an island council by the end of 2002.

45. The United Kingdom representative added that work was under way to implement the Guiding Principles of the Environment Charter for the Overseas Territories, adopted in September 2001. Pilot projects had been approved for two Territories and would be carefully monitored for suitability elsewhere. Multilateral environmental agreements would be extended to the Territories and national legislation would be strengthened. Projects had been implemented to address key areas such as habitat restoration, surveys of living resources, tackling of invasive species and capacity-building for civil society institutions. Her Government would also assist the Territories to access regional and bilateral European Commission trade, economic and development assistance within the framework of the November 2001 Overseas Association Decision.

46. The wishes of the peoples of the Territories, exercised in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international treaties, were of paramount importance for the United Kingdom. The relationship between her Government and its Territories was based on fundamental principles such as self-determination, mutual obligations, freedom for the Territories to run their affairs to the greatest degree possible and the firm commitment from her Government to help the Territories economically and during emergencies.

47. The representative of the United Kingdom said that there was a basic commonality of approach between her Government and the Fourth Committee and she therefore regretted that relevant resolutions, in particular those of the Special Committee on decolonization, did not always properly reflect that commonality. The annual omnibus resolution recalled that there was no alternative to the principle of self-determination and it was unfortunate that the Special Committee continued to apply that principle selectively. Her Government fully intended to continue to work with the Special Committee, as had been demonstrated by the presence of a representative of her Government at the regional seminar of the Special Committee held in Fiji in 2002.

B. Consideration by the General Assembly

48. On 11 December 2002, the General Assembly adopted without a vote resolutions 57/138 A and B. Section VIII of resolution 57/138 B is specifically devoted to Pitcairn. By the terms of the resolution, the General Assembly,

> "*Taking into account* the unique nature of Pitcairn in terms of population and area,
>
> "*Welcoming* the participation of an expert from Pitcairn for the first time in the Pacific regional seminar, held at Nadi, Fiji, from 14 to 16 May 2002,
>
> "1. *Requests* the administering Power, bearing in mind the views of the people of the Territory ascertained through a democratic process, to keep the Secretary-General informed of the wishes and aspirations of the people regarding their future political status;

"2. *Also requests* the administering Power to continue its assistance for the improvement of the economic, social, educational and other conditions of the population of the Territory;

"3. *Calls upon* the administering Power to continue its discussions with the representatives of Pitcairn on how best to support their economic security."

Notes

[1] The information contained in the present paper has been derived from information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations, and from published sources.

[2] http://library.puc.edu/pitcairn/pititems2.html; http://www.lareau.org/pitcmall.html

[3] http://www.government.pn/homepage.htm

[4] *New Zealand Herald*, 18 January 2003.

[5] BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, 30 May 2002.

[6] http://library.puc.edu/pitcairn/news

[7] For the printed text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/55/23), para. 87.

[8] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23* (A/57/23), chap. II, annex, para. 46, "Conclusions and recommendations", para. 21.